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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY JUNE 29

## WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Whether an extra session of the Legislature is called or not, Vermont will see to it that her soldier boys are well paid.

If we had some of the arms and ammunition sold to the Mexicans during the past year, the same would come in handy now for the troops in Vermont and elsewhere that are without equipment.

The campaign language of Charles E. Hughes does not seem to have lost any of its "punch" since he began and ended the campaign of 1908 in his famous Youngstown speech, never really answered by W. J. Bryan.

The failure of the Washington authorities to use the big guns of some of our warships to menace Mexico ports in entire safety to ourselves and thus force Carranza to respect the rights of Americans still remains to be explained.

The A. B. C. powers would be in a much more favorable position to undertake mediation to prevent war between Mexico and the United States, if they had not already undertaken the pacification of Mexico in connection with the United States and failed.

Austria is again proving to be Germany's "weak sister." Sooner or later it will be impossible for Germany to fight her own battles as well as those of Austria and Turkey. When that time comes, then Germany will be compelled to think about "digging in" on her own soil.

The Springfield Republican says that "The Vermont diocese of the Episcopal Church falls in line by giving its women members the right to vote in parish meetings. With full rights as church members, it should be an easy step to full rights as citizens." It must be admitted that Vermont has a way of keeping at the head of the procession in more ways than one.

## VERMONT'S SOLDIER BOYS.

President Benton of the State University, with Dennis Perkins, Tinkham, Votey and Hills, paid a visit Monday afternoon to the State camp grounds for the special purpose of greeting the members of Company C and the hospital corps and bidding them Godspeed. Company C is unique in the regiment, in that its membership is composed almost wholly of University of Vermont students. It is safe to predict that Company C will be found equal to any duty to which it may be assigned; that it will take delight in following the lead of its old-time commandant, Colonel Reeves, whose two years of service at the university are gratefully remembered, and that the Green and Gold will be worthily represented in the southland by this splendid group of Vermont's best product.

The boys of Companies M and G as well as of Company C must have received inspiration from the enthusiastic manner in which this city and Winooski as a whole turned out Monday afternoon to show appreciation of the patriotic response made by them to the call to the country's service. Indeed this tribute was paid to the entire command, who presented such a soldierly appearance in their military evolutions in the afternoon in the presence of thousands of admirers.

The Green Mountain State is proud of all her young men who are demonstrating that they are not in any sense "tin soldiers," but are showing themselves worthy of the best traditions of the fathers of '76, '90 and '98. God bless Vermont's soldier boys.

## THE FUTURE OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

It was freely charged at one time that the Progressive party had become a "one-man party." The same thing has become true of the Democratic party. There is all the difference in the world, however, between the two leaderships. The Progressive party worshipped Roosevelt and wanted him to lead whether there was any chance of victory or not. Many a democrat condemns Wilson in private, but the party knows

## HELPS PROGRESSIVES RETURN ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

Some men have never been able to forgive the father of the prodigal son for killing the fatted calf on the return of the wanderer. The elder son who had been faithful in his stewardship may have been reconciled by the far-reaching admonition of his father, but a host of people since that time have had no such possession to conciliate them. They persist in regarding the fatted calf in that instance as putting a premium on prodigality.

The American nation has recently witnessed the re-staging of the old play in political form. Theodore Roosevelt has returned to the Republican party, "bringing his sheaves with him," and not a few men are worrying for fear a fatted calf will be offered in celebration of his return.

Republicans are in the position of the elder son, for the return of Roosevelt means the reuniting of the party and the practical certainty of the failure of the United States to elect again a minority president. Republicans can therefore regard with equanimity any bovine offering that will help evidence the joy of the republican household over the reunion.

Our good democratic friends, on the other hand, who were among the most insistent that Theodore Roosevelt should be the candidate of the third party, have no consolation prize. They are, therefore, likely to be the most persistent persons in the world in holding that no fatted calf shall be slain in celebration of Roosevelt's return to the republican household. Indeed it is not improbable that one of the considerations which led Roosevelt to decline the nomination of the progressive convention was the association of this democratic unanimity in support of his nomination by another party and that ancient adage, "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts."

We can more readily appreciate the inability of our democratic friends to forgive Roosevelt for not making himself a personal sacrifice for their particular benefit, if we analyze the situation as it is left by Roosevelt's letter to the progressive national committee, the action of the committee by a majority vote in being guided by his words of counsel, and the words of Charles E. Hughes, the republican candidate for the presidency, in expressing his appreciation both to Colonel Roosevelt and to the progressives.

Those who were present in the recent progressive convention in Chicago when the struggle over the question of appointing a committee of conference with a similar committee from the republican national convention took place, know that in every particular both Roosevelt and the Progressive party "have kept the faith." When the progressive national committee met in Chicago last January they issued a statement in which they said in effect they were not insistent on the nomination of any particular man, but in a spirit of compromise they would accept a candidate who would champion their principles. To this end they proposed conference committees representing the two parties.

When the question came up in the recent progressive national convention, some of the radicals were for nominating Roosevelt and going home without paying any attention to efforts to secure harmony. In such an event nobody can say what would have happened, but that would not have been keeping the faith. When Mr. Roosevelt severely arraigned the Wilson administration, he put himself in a position where he had burned his bridges behind him. He could not have headed a third ticket without stultifying himself.

On the other hand, Roosevelt by declining the progressive nomination ultimately and conclusively endorsing the nomination of Hughes has kept faith with the progressives and with the Republican party and with the people of the United States as a whole. Here are the statements in Mr. Roosevelt's statement to the progressive committee, which stand out like mountain peaks:

"The nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interests of the election of Mr. Wilson. It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson."

"I shall strongly support Mr. Hughes."  
"I believe that when my fellow progressives coolly consider the question they will, for the most part, take this position."

"I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut Americanism before election but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected."

"It is purely evident that the people are not prepared to accept a new party."

There is Roosevelt's political philosophy of this whole situation in a nutshell. It is the beginning and the end. As regards the Progressive party, it has fulfilled a real mission. It has helped rid the party of the Barneses and the Coxes. It will go on doing this work as a real body within the party, whose potency has been demonstrated. It has helped to humanize the party and to bring it into closer touch with the common people. Progressives, having shown their capacity to do things, will continue to make their impression on the Republican party and help shape its policies and its destiny.

Mr. Hughes has done well to acknowledge his obligation to Mr. Roosevelt and the progressives for their pledges of hearty co-operation. Mr. Hughes might easily have complied with all the prophecies, that would seem to be demanded under the circumstances, and yet have so worded his reply as to send a chill throughout the country and to paralyze further progressive effort. Instead of doing this Mr. Hughes has gone to the opposite extreme and in the right direction. He has not only sent messages of appreciation to both Mr. Roosevelt and the progressive national committee. He has also taken pains to show that the progressives will not be disappointed in finding him ready in every way to reciprocate the sentiments that they have so heartily expressed.

Mr. Hughes gives a concise but comprehensive summary of his political creed, so that all who run may read. He shows that he stands for 100 per cent. Americanism, and no diluted brand of nationality under any circumstances. He believes we should give the Wilson administration hearty support in this hour of national trial, but this does not mean we should shut our eyes to the mistakes which have brought the American nation to its present unfortunate situation in relation to Mexico, or involve failure on our part to take measures to avoid similar mistakes in the future.

Mr. Hughes demonstrates his belief in national policies that will ensure permanent prosperity and not force this nation to depend upon fictitious prosperity based on the necessity of belligerents of Europe to summon our idle factories to the work of making instruments of death for them. Mr. Hughes seeks the promotion of social justice and the whole list of causes summed up in Hughes republicanism.

In a word, Mr. Hughes has not only shown the way to be easy for the return of the progressives to the republican fold. He has furnished an inducement for their enthusiastic rally round the standard of republicanism which he is bearing, and his slogan and the progressive response spell victory.

he is their only hope of victory, and in this sense the party is for him tooth and nail.

There was no end of sentiment in the progressive following of Roosevelt. There is practically no sentiment in the democratic following of Wilson. Under these circumstances the question what is to become of the sentiment which Roosevelt managed to gather about his name as the founder of a new political party, now that he has rejected the party's attempt to make him its standard bearer this year, is a mooted question.

The New York Tribune was a near progressive paper. It came out hammer and tongs for the nomination of Roosevelt by the republican national convention, nay it felt constrained to assail Hughes bitterly, and immediately preceding the republican national convention one of its most bitter assaults on Hughes was printed as a page advertisement in most of the Chicago papers which were for Roosevelt. Under these circumstances what the Tribune has to say with reference to Roosevelt will have peculiar interest at this time. Among other things the Tribune Monday said:

What is really interesting is not the future of the colonel. It is not even the effect of his endorsement of Mr. Hughes. The latter will doubtless add to Mr. Hughes's vote, but much will depend upon how strongly the colonel says what

he patently had to say in any event. The real problem, the real thing at issue, is the future, not of the Progressive party, which the colonel seems about to execute, but of the thing the party represented in American political life and in the minds of many progressives.

It is idle to suppose that the Republican party can swallow it at a sitting. It is folly to believe that any considerable portion of it will go to the Democratic party. Between the two parties progressives may this year decide according to their former allegiance, and this means a republican victory. But as to the future there is sound reason for believing that one of the two parties will have to make itself over if the progressives are to be kept within existing party lines.

Apparently we are drifting toward another campaign like that of 1892, when both parties tacitly agreed to avoid the subject uppermost in all men's minds. But this tacit agreement wrecked the Whig party. As for the Democratic party, it won one more campaign and then went into exile for almost a quarter of a century. The Democratic harmony of 1892 was followed by the break of 1893, not into one but several factions.

If Colonel Roosevelt were the Progressive party, it will die with his return to the Republican party. If the progressive party men, the Republican party will simply and easily return to power, not for a season but for years, for defeat will disorganize the Democratic party, which has become in fact a one-man party. But it is not at least possible that there was in the Progressive party a vitality like that in the Free Soil, an idea or an ideal which may survive Roosevelt's departure as the Free Soil principle survived the passing of Van Buren and the Barn Burners? Republicans who answer this query with an emphatic and ready negative will do well to walk warily and not to bank too heavily on the notion that the progressives were only temporarily disaffected republicans—were in fact nothing but Roosevelt republicans.

## A QUESTION OF LOYALTY AND PATRIOTISM.

It is easy under existing conditions to excite suspicion as to our foreign relations. We shall be surprised from what we know of Professor Appelmann of the University of Vermont, if all question concerning his attitude during the present European war does not fully disappear when the facts are known. His public utterances in addresses before the German organizations in this city, show his position as to Americanism to have been correct. When question was raised, he placed his correspondence before the university authorities, who were thoroughly satisfied. The alumni query is simply an echo of what in reality has already been disposed of.

Professor Appelmann is recognized as one of the best teachers of German in the United States. He was invited to go to Pennsylvania, but his loyalty to the University of Vermont and his love for Vermont and Burlington led him to reject this opportunity for preferment.

We yield to no man in our intense Americanism, whether the encroachment of any foreign power on American rights be British, or German, or Mexican. We believe Professor Appelmann intends to become an American, from what he has already said and done, and that he will prove to be as intense and loyal an American as some of his critics. Indeed, if he is not as loyal to the State University as some of his critics we should be sorry for him indeed.

## VERMONT TROOPS FOR EAGLE PASS.

The Vermont troops that started from Fort Ethan Allen yesterday afternoon for the Mexican boundary, are destined for Eagle Pass, Texas, where they are expected to arrive some time Friday. This means that the Vermont forces for the present will be used for the purpose of doing guard duty to relieve the regular army troops now stationed there, the 30th United States Infantry. This is the regiment of Lieutenant Howard, or Captain Howard, as he will be on the first of July, by promotion, at present professor of military science at the University of Vermont.

Eagle Pass is one of the important points on the Rio Grande river, being a short distance north of Fort Duncan, and opposite the Mexican town of Piedras Negras. It is five hundred miles southeast of El Paso, and about 300 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is also 25 miles due east of the city of Chihuahua, north of which the Mexicans are gathering to resist the American forces coming from the north.

Eagle Pass has about 5,000 inhabitants in normal times, and it is located in a coal-mining, wool-growing and stock-raising district. Its railroad connections make it an important trading center and during the Civil War it enjoyed a large traffic. In a succeeding issue we shall speak at length of this point in connection with various strategic considerations entering into the general situation in the event of war with Mexico. For the present there is no indication of the probability of fighting anywhere near Eagle Pass, the tendency of Pershing's invasion from the north being to draw the Mexican forces away from Eagle Pass instead of toward it.

## PASSING THOUGHTS.

Of virtue that is made of necessity it cannot be said that it is its own reward.

A man who really knows has no need of looking wise.

Success rarely comes at the first attempt. The way to it is usually marked by failures disregarded.

He is most likely to be lucky who trusts to his money talk frequently learns that such conversation is costly.

Talk isn't cheap when one says the wrong thing.

—Albany Journal.

Your knowledge of real estate values in this city is not complete, nor properly amended up-to-date, unless you read this classified ad.

## WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

What the "Straw Vote," Conducted by the Lyndonville Union-Journal, Showed.

(From the Lyndon Union-Journal.)  
The Vermont Union-Journal has been making a canvass of the senatorial situation to ascertain the public sentiment of Vermont as between the present incumbent, Senator Page, and ex-Governor Fletcher.

It has sent letters to every town in the State and the results as we go to press to-day show as follows:  
Indicating preference for Senator Page ..... 324  
Indicating preference for ex-Gov. Fletcher ..... 86

A very few letters express a preference for other candidates, or are non-committal, and these have not been taken into consideration in the figures given above.

How the list of names sent out was made up is stated below. Whether it is or is not a fair list the readers may judge; we simply give the facts.

First, it contained the names of living members of the Legislature from 1890 up to the present time, between 700 and 800 in all.

It contained the name of every physician, lawyer, minister of the gospel, and the greater part of the leading business men, and town officials, in each town, and county and State officials from 1890 up to the present time.

Speaking generally, the list was made up, to a quite considerable extent, from names found in Walton's Vermont Register, from 1890 forward, as well as from rosters of Grand Army Posts, Granges and other fraternal organizations.

Of course, in making up such a list, occasional omissions may have occurred, but the number is negligible, and if any have been omitted we will be glad to be notified and letters will be sent to them and their preferences included in our final canvass.

## EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE.

Commons Club Votes to Support Professor A. H. Appelmann.

At a meeting of the Vermont Commons Club, Tuesday evening, at which several alumni and faculty members were present, the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote: "That we, the Commons Club, hereby express its entire confidence and trust in Dr. Appelmann, and extends to him its support and good will."

## BASEBALL MEN GET THEIR V'S.

The athletic committee of the University of Vermont has announced the awarding of V's to the following men for the baseball season of 1916: Spear (captain), Pike, Butler, Sunderland, Weed, Hackett, Palmer, Hamilton, Bell, Mooney, Berry, McCormick, Raymond (manager).

At the dinner given to the baseball men at the Hotel Vermont on June 19 Elmer W. Pike of Isle La Motte was elected captain for the season of 1917. Pike has played a consistent game at first base and has been batting for better than 300 during the past season. With Pike as captain the team feels that the coming season will be a successful one.

R. M. ANDERSON, Mgr.

## RELIEF FUND STARTED.

Balance from Money Collected Monday Is the Nucleus.

The sum of \$121.08 has been deposited in one of the city banks as a permanent relief fund for the use of the benefit of the members of C and M companies of Burlington, of the First Regiment of Infantry, Vermont National Guard, by the business men of the city who organized the very successful patriotic demonstration Monday afternoon. The money is the balance of the sum of \$254.25 which was collected in a few hours on Monday morning to defray the expenses of the demonstration. The organizers wish to thank all persons who contributed to the fund and to state that contributions for the permanent relief fund will be received by Arthur E. Sherwin at 92 Church street, who has acted as treasurer of the movement. All money received will be publicly accounted for, and the expenditure of the fund for the purchase of articles for the soldiers will be made through the chaplain of the regiment, Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College. As only a very small number of people were seen by the business men Tuesday morning, it is hoped that equal prompt responses may be made by others to the relief fund. No list of contributors will be announced, although a complete list will be kept by the treasurer.

Not only was the demonstration Monday afternoon successful from a patriotic standpoint, but from a practical one as well. The 500 sandwiches which were sent to the Burlington companies Monday evening and the 200 more which were sent to the boys yesterday morning formed a most welcome addition to their bill of fare. Because of the packing of cooking equipment Monday afternoon, when orders were received for the regiment to entrain that evening, the remaining sandwiches were cold and, it is reported, extremely meagre. The smoking material which was also furnished to the boys was one of the most appreciated

## Worth Thinking About

See what \$5.00 deposited each month in

## THE BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

At 4 per cent. interest would mean to You!

End of Year	Amount Deposited	Cash or Loan Value of Loan	End of Year	Amount Deposited	Cash or Loan Value of Loan
1	60	61.30	7	420	484.76
2	120	125.07	8	480	563.64
3	180	191.42	9	540	649.79
4	240	260.47	10	600	737.34
5	300	332.29	15	900	1,231.07
6	360	407.01	20	1,200	1,832.95
			25	\$1,500	\$2,566.64

Business can be transacted by mail as well as in person.

## WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

C. P. Smith, President  
F. W. Perry, Vice-President  
F. W. Ward, Treasurer  
E. S. Isham, Asst. Treasurer

This bank is striving to make its service always a little bit better than that of any other bank in the community.

## THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO.

City Hall Square—North  
Resources over \$4,000,000

## Money To Loan on Vermont Farms

We shall be pleased to have you write us for particulars.

Deposits ..... \$2,374,878.96  
Surplus ..... 241,512.86  
Assets ..... 2,628,088.79

## WINOSKI SAVINGS BANK

Organized 47 years.

No. 11 Winooski Block. Winooski, Vt.

Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

## THE MAN WHO IS WAITING

For some rich relation to leave him an inheritance is liable to get in a rut with the spendthrift. It pays to save now, then and all the time. Start an account with us.

4% Interest Paid

HOME SAVINGS BANK, Burlington, Vermont

Gifts which could possibly have been made. The demonstration itself was most convincing from a patriotic viewpoint, the automobile parade was an exceptionally fine one and, to cap the honors, Sherman's Military band headed the regiment as it returned from parade. The receipts and expenditures of all monies collected follow:

Received from contributions.....\$254.25

## EXPENSES.

Band ..... \$50.00  
Tobacco, etc. .... 48.45  
Gasoline ..... 1.40  
Printing ..... 2.75  
Sandwiches ..... 29.67

Total ..... \$133.17

Balance for permanent relief fund ..... \$121.08

A. E. SHERWIN, Treasurer.

## MOTHER OF CAVALRY.

Mrs. Emma Batchelder of Springfield

Elected to Position.

The following day letter was sent by telegraph Tuesday afternoon to Mrs. L. Emma Batchelder, 154 Park street, Springfield, Vt., by her son, Major Wallace Batchelder, now in command of the cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, who is the major of the first squadron, 1st cavalry, Vermont National Guard.

Headquarters, 1st Squadron, 1st Cav., V. N. G., State Mobilization Camp, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

June 27, 1916.

Mrs. L. Emma Batchelder,

154 Park street, Springfield, Vt.

The officers and men of the 1st cavalry, Vermont National Guard, have this morning unanimously elected you "the mother of the 1st Vermont cavalry."

If you desire to have assistance in the mothering of a command which may include about 1,200 men, my staff and I suggest that you arrange to organize "the mothers of the 1st Vermont cavalry." If any member of the command has lost his best friend, his mother, he may nominate a good woman as a sort of godmother. No person may be a member of "the mothers of the 1st Vermont cavalry" except she be either an own mother or have been chosen by a member of this command to be his mother. There will, therefore, be the same number of members of "the mothers of the 1st Vermont cavalry" as there are members of the regiment.

We suggest that you elect officers and have a secretary. We propose to purchase a large record book, make it guarded property, have the officer-of-the-day cause to be recorded therein each day's record of the command, as a sort of diary, that each night that record be made official by the signature of the officer-of-the-day, and be countersigned by the commanding officer and by the adjutant. As often as may be, a certified copy of the record of each day will be forwarded to the secretary of the mothers of the 1st Vermont cavalry and it may be arranged that the secretary may furnish copies to each of the mothers. As you remember, when I was an officer of infantry in the Philippine Islands in 1890, and later, frequently

Directors—E. J. Booth, John J. Flynn, E. P. Woodbury, J. S. Patrick, R. A. Cooke, E. F. Gebhardt, J. H. Macomber.

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N. Y. and Boston Daily Newspapers

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